



# Improved Calibration through SMAP RFI Change Detection

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#### Outline



- SMAP Error Budget
- How SMAP RFI Detection and Filtering Works
- Error Performance in Lab Environment
- Motivation
- Control Charting for Process Monitoring
- RFI Statistics
- Case #1: Kerrville, TX
- Case #2: Europe
- What's next?

# Radiometer Hardware and Algorithm Have Error Budget





Error Term	Current	
Multi-look averaged TB	Best Estimate	
Antenna Pattern Correction –	0.40 K	
Instrument component		
Antenna Pattern Correction –	0.40 K	
Algorithm component		
ΝΕΔΤ	0.45 K	
Antenna Temperature	0.44 K	
Calibration		
RFI	0.23 K	
Long Term Drift	0.2 K	
Atmospheric Correction	0.04 K	
RSS Total	0.90 K	
Requirement	1.3 K	
Margin (Unencumbered RSS)	0.93 K	
Margin (Unencumbered Linear)	0.40 K	

# Single-look TB Performance Assessed by Cal/Val Team for the Level 1B\_TB product

Metric	Allocation	Measured
Ocean Model RMSD (incl. NEDT)	1.4 K	1.2 K
NEDT (land)	1.6 K	1.2 K
NEDT (ocean)	1.1 K	0.9 K
Monthly Drift	0.4 K	+0.1/-0.25

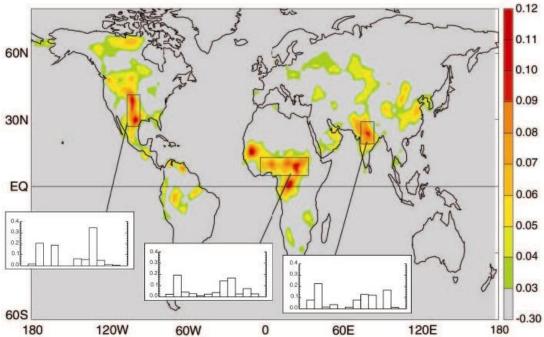
10/12/17 SUSMAP - Cambridge, MA JRP-3



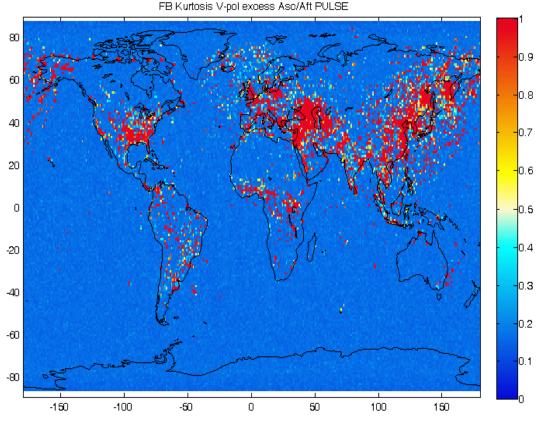
#### Relevance



## Land-atmosphere coupling strength (JJA), averaged across AGCMs



Locations where soil moisture has the greatest influence on precipitation. (Fig.17 from *SMAP Decadal Survey Workshop Report* from Koster et al. (2004) *Science*)

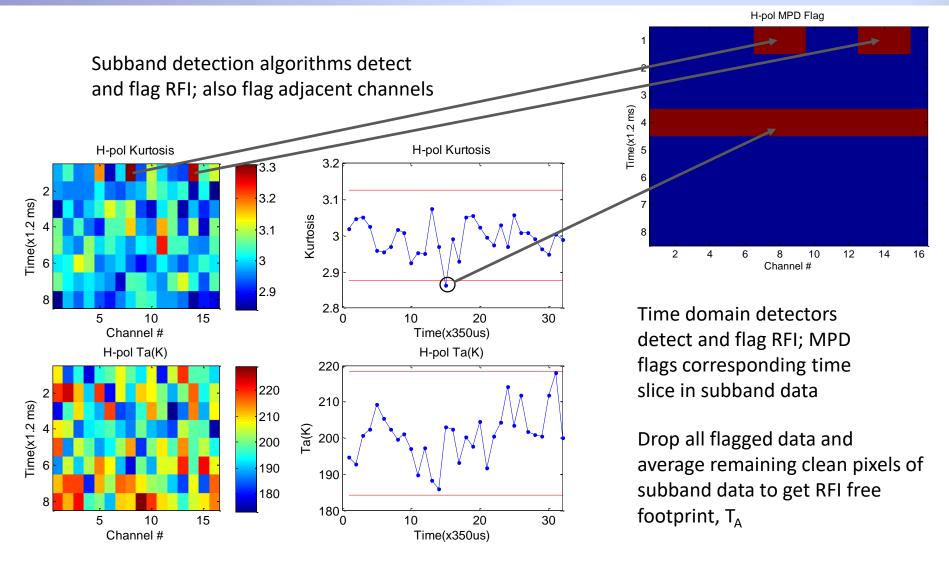


Presence of ground radar RFI indicated by kurtosis measurements.



# How SMAP RFI Detection and Filtering Works







#### Error Performance in Lab Environment

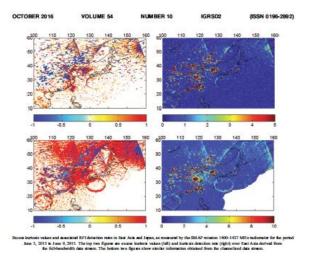


#### IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON

### GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING

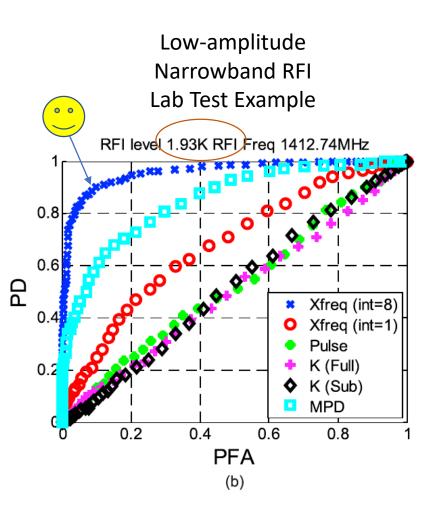
A PUBLICATION OF THE IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SOCIETY



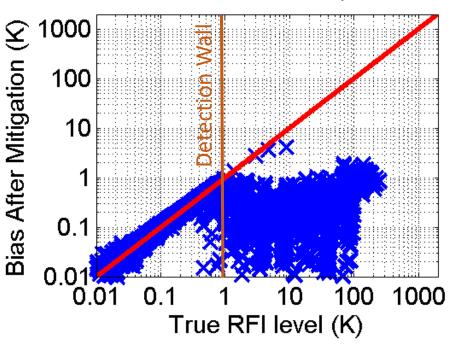


**<b>♦IEEE** 

Mohammed, et al.

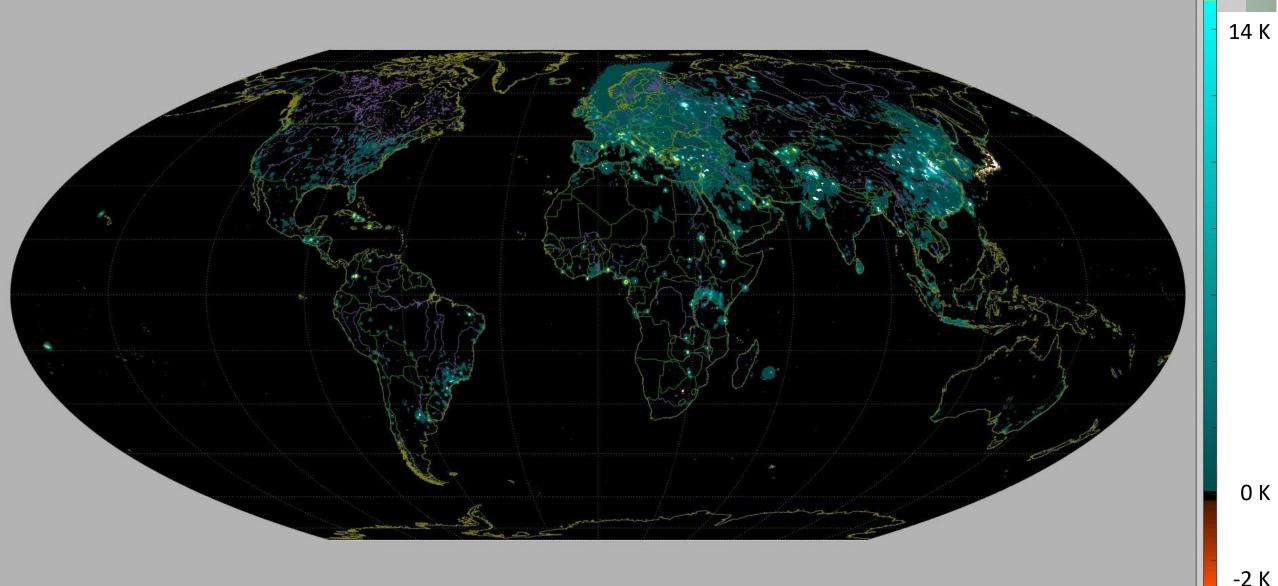


0.23-K mean bias
From J. Johnson
TVAC assessment report



# Global Time-Averaged RFI





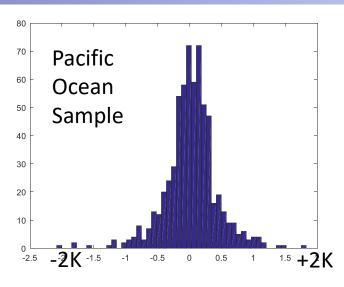
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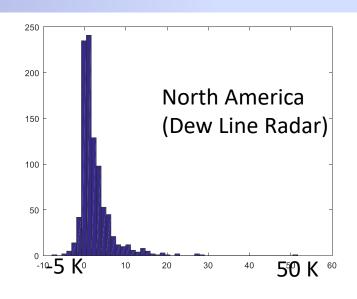
SUSMAP - Cambridge, MA

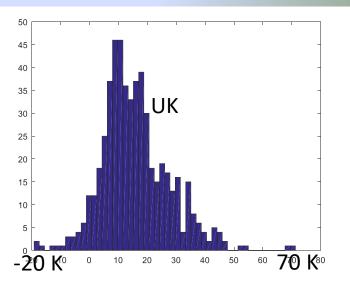


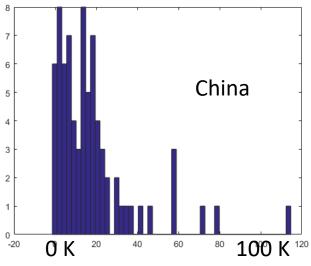
# Average RFI Intensity Time Series Distributions

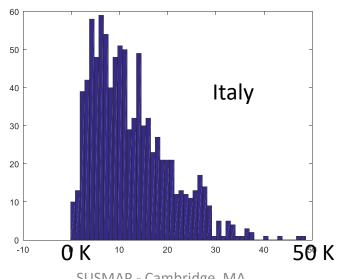


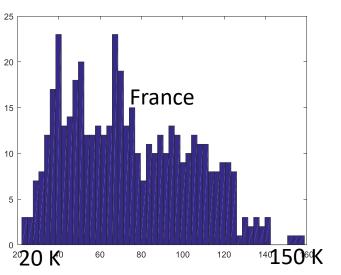








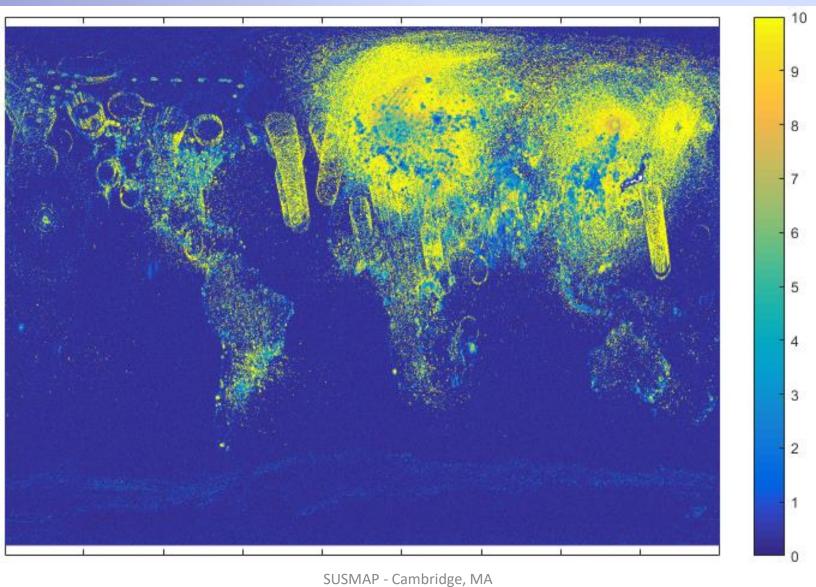






## Time Series Skewness

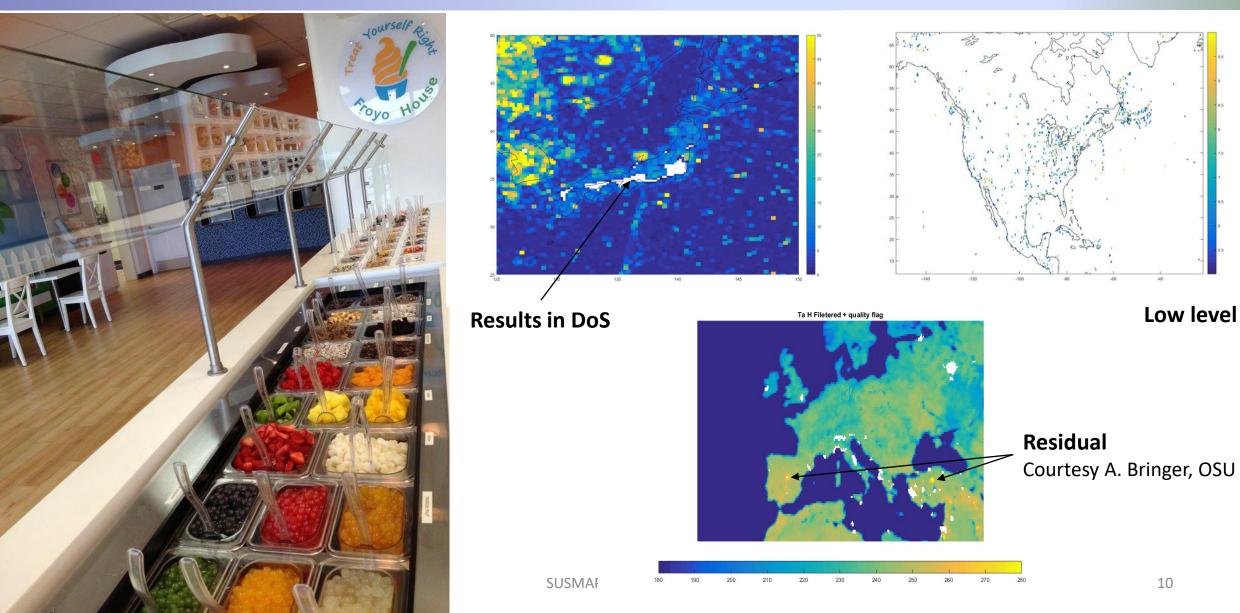






# Sticky RFI: Choose Your Flavor





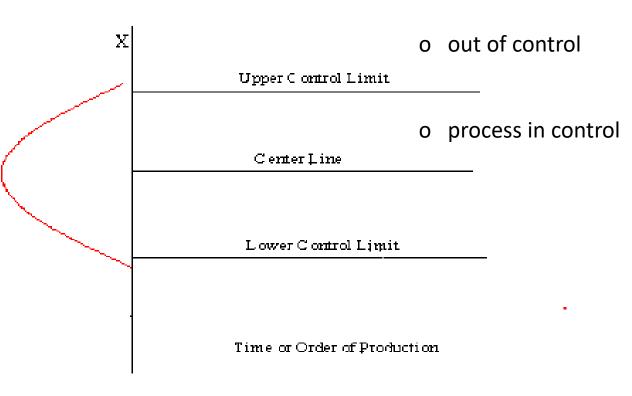


# Control Charting for Process Monitoring



- Hypothesis: time series monitoring can reveal new sources or problematic sources that are not detected by current processes
- Borrow the classical "Shewhart X-bar and s Control Chart"
- +3/-1 standard deviations

#### Theoretical Basis for a Control Chart



NIST/SEMATECH e-Handbook of Statistical Methods, <a href="http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmc/pmc.htm">http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmc/pmc.htm</a>, retrieved 9/20/17.

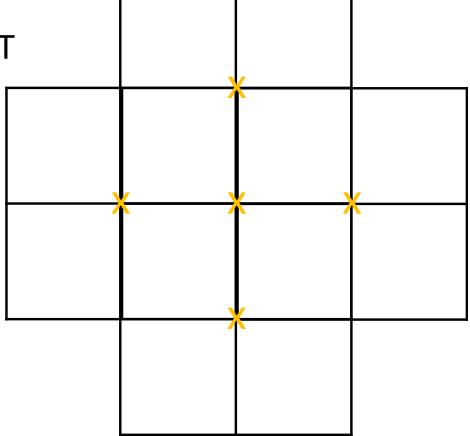


# Data Preparation



- 0.4-degree bins posted on 0.2 degree grid
- 8-day orbit cycle statistics computed in bin
- Mean, std, min, max of T<sub>A</sub>, RFI intensity, NEDT
- September 2015 to August 2017

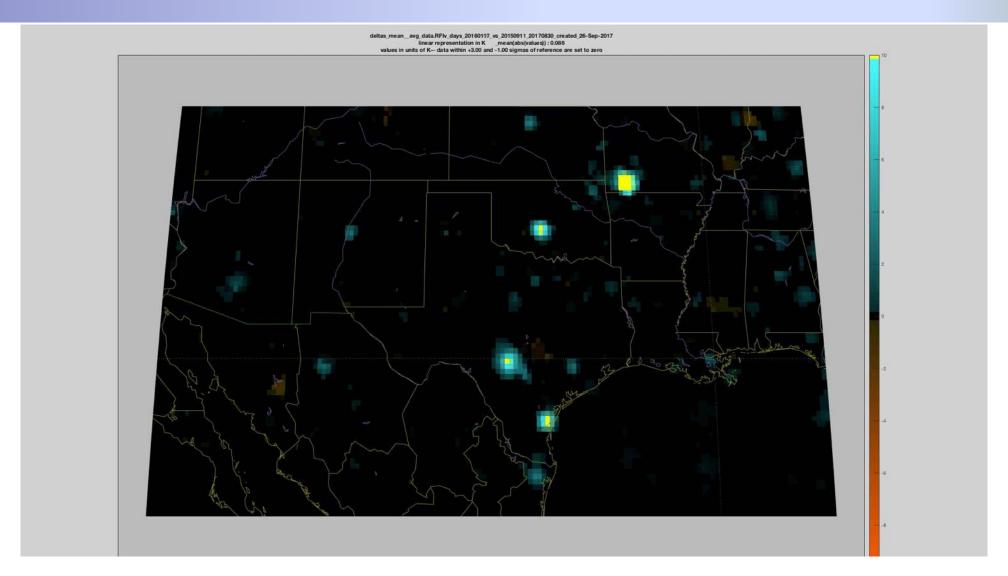
Create geographic "control charts"





# Case #1: Kerrville, TX

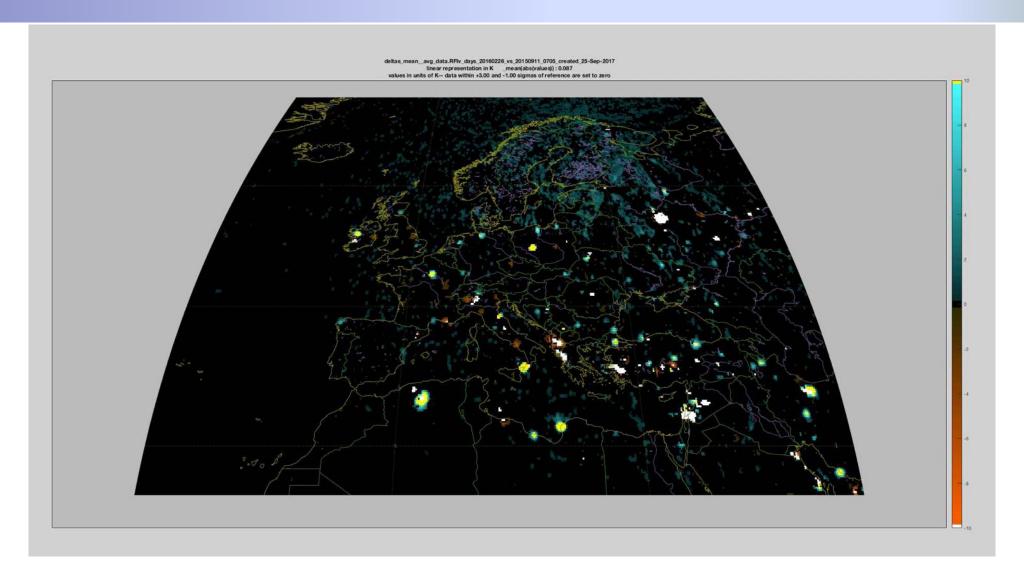






# Case #2: Europe







#### What's next?



- Current state:
  - Project/ST automate monitoring and geolocation tool
- SUSMAP Plan
  - Target low-level RFI: push the wall to the left
  - Binning of RFICAL file data
    - Kurtosis, spectrograms, detection flags
    - Data prior to application of filtering algorithms
  - Research feature vector composition
  - Research utility of classification using feature vectors
  - Test change detection using different norms
- What's most important for SMAP L2/3 users?